



A service of the National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

My NCBI
[Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Book

Search PubMed for

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display AbstractPlus Show 20 Sort by Send to

All: 1 Review: 0 ☐

☐ 1: [Nippon Shokakibyo Gakkai Zasshi. 1993 Apr;90\(4\):824.](#)

Links

[A study to determine fecal lactoferrin in patients with ulcerative colitis]

[Article in Japanese]

Sudo I, Igawa M, Tsuchiya K, Miyaoka M, Saito T.

Fourth Department of Internal Medicine, Tokyo Medical College.

PMID: 8492477 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Links

Utility of a rapid fecal latex agglutination test detecting the neutrophil protein, lactoferrin, for diagnosing inflammatory causes of chronic diarrhea. [Am J Gastroenterol. 1998]

Immunochemical detection of human lactoferrin in feces as a new marker for inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer. [Clin Biochem. 1994]

Fecal lactoferrin as a marker for disease activity in inflammatory bowel disease: comparison with other neutrophil markers. [Am J Gastroenterol. 1996]

Fecal lactoferrin is a sensitive and specific marker in identifying intestinal inflammation. [Am J Gastroenterol. 2003]

Simultaneous assays for Clostridium difficile and faecal lactoferrin in ulcerative colitis. [Am J Gastroenterol. 2003]

See all Related Articles...

Display AbstractPlus Show 20 Sort by Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

Jan 16 2007 05:58:20


WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, January 19, 2007

| Hide? | <u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> | <u>Query</u> | <u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | <i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L1 | \$lactoferrin.clm. | 446 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L2 | L1 and (asca or cerevisiae or antisaccharomyces or saccharomyces or mannan or \$mannan).clm. and (antineutrophil or anti-neutrophil or anca or antimpo or antilactoferrin or cathepain or elastase or lysozyme).clm. | 8 |


END-OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Home](#) [Browse](#) [Search](#) [Abstract Databases](#) [My Settings](#) [Alerts](#) [Help](#)


Quick Search Title, abstract, keywords Author e.g.
 search tips Journal/book title Volume Issue Page

Clinical Biochemistry


Volume 27, Issue 4, August 1994, Pages 259-264

doi:10.1016/0009-9120(94)90027-2  Cite or Link Using DOI
 Copyright © 1994 Published by Elsevier Science, Inc.

This Document► **Abstract****Actions**

- Cited By
- Save as Citation Alert
- E-mail Article
- Export Citation
-  Add to my Quick Links

Immunochemical detection of human lactoferrin in feces as a new marker for inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer

Kazuo Uchida^{1, }, Ryoichi Matsuse¹, Shinobu Tomita², Kazunori Sugi³, Osamu Saitoh³ and Saburo Ohshiba³

¹ Kyoto Medical Science Laboratory, Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612, Japan

² Kyoto Hakuai Hospital, Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Japan

³ The Second Department of Internal Medicine, Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Japan

Received 5 November 1993; accepted 11 March 1994. ; Available online 15 January 2003.

Abstract

We have developed a new immunochemical test for fecal lactoferrin (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The ELISA had a sensitivity of about 10 µg/L of lactoferrin and the measurable range was 10.0–1000.0 µg/L (1.0–100.0 µg LF/g feces). The stability of lactoferrin in feces was greater than that of myeloperoxidase and leucocyte elastase. The fecal concentration of lactoferrin (mean ± SD) in 35 normal subjects was 0.75 ± 0.83 µg/g feces, whereas that in 24 patients with colon cancer was 74.4 ± 88.3 µg/g feces. The fecal lactoferrin concentration of 38 patient with active ulcerative colitis was 307.4 ± 233.9 µg/g feces, and that in 36 patients with active Crohn's disease was 191.7 ± 231.1 µg/g feces. The ELISA for human fecal lactoferrin might be useful in the diagnosis of colon disease.

Author Keywords: fecal lactoferrin; inflammatory bowel disease; colon cancer; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; polymorphonuclear leucocyte